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NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Thursday afternoon, June 19, 1862.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR DESPATCH STATION,
West Point & Richmond R. R., Va.,
June 13, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Often since I began playing soldier in earnest, have I thought of endeavoring to entertain your readers with some accounts of what has transpired about me, and of the operations of our vast army. But many incidents that occurred in the past, and at the time, would have been interesting are now comparatively stale. I will therefore merely venture upon a few jottings by the way, of more recent occurrence, and especially upon an account of the trip of the Penna. Reserve from Fredericksburg to this place.

We embarked on fifteen steam transports on the Rappahannock river on Monday, the 9th inst., and during the day as we glided down along the verdant clad banks of that beautiful stream, our various bands playing, alternately, some of their most delightful strains, the negroes of every shade, size and age flocked to the banks, and gave vent to the most frantic demonstration of joy by singing, dancing, jumping, grasping each other together in groups, and then loosing their holds and running along the stream after us for miles; some of the women with their shawls in one hand, and their bonnets in the other, waving them frantically, and with them signaling us Onward! The men stopping at every available spot to dance to the music. Many of them, the very personification of the Northern idea of a Virginia slave, dancing, on tip toes, their arms extended vertically into the air, their digits expanded, their eyes and mouths wide open, the latter displaying the usual accompanyment of ivory. During the first day's trip in this river, similar scenes were of constant occurrence. In some instances the masters or owners of these slaves made their appearance on the banks also; but while the slaves danced and sung, they looked on in mute silence, seemingly manifesting no feeling. But such could not have been the case, as many of them bore evidences of a good degree of cultivation and refinement, and as the scenes were truly grand and thrilling, aside from the soul-stiring strains of our bands of music. But I suppose they felt conscious and almost horror-stricken for their iniquity of secession, and in view of the disasters that are hourly overcoming their poor armies. And from the fact that they are eaten out of subsistence, many of their negroes, whom they depended upon for support, have run away, and those that are remaining are either defying their authority, or threatening to go also at their own pleasure.

Along this river is the Rapahannock valley, one of the finest agricultural districts of Va. And although there has been comparatively small crops put out, both of spring and fall grain owing to the diversion of labor, to the more immediate and pressing exigencies of the "Confederacy," and the universal prostration, and disheartening influences surrounding the people. But I have been informed that comparatively small as the extent of the crops are, many farmers have large and fine crops, and whose slaves have all run away, or whose labor has been diverted as above stated, are offering one half their crops to any person who will harvest and thresh them. This is the case no doubt throughout the whole south, and it is only an other evidence of their terrible condition.

Having occasion to thus allude to threshing, it reminds me of a visit I made to an extensive Foundry and Machine shop in Fredericksburg while we were there, and which was used for the benefit of the rebel army, but was vacated by them upon our approach, and then used by our army with great advantage. When walking through it, I was attracted to a large reaper and thresher, a machine with which most Southern farmers harvest their crops. And on it I found the following inscription.

"This machine will be run after harvest by the Yankees. Farmers will do well to give us a call. Terms easy. Cant trust a rebel. Wheat 4 cents, oats 2 cents, barley 3 cents, rebels 1 cent. The Devil can bear the rebels, and the Yankees can bear the Devil."

Our trip through the Chesepeake bay and up the York river, continued safe and pleasant, though some who had never before been on the "briney deep" became a little weak in the knees during a slight storm, while a few others became more so in the gastric region, and concluded to devote the contents of that locality to feeding the little fishes, before their mortal bodies were wholly consigned to that purpose.

We are within twelve miles of Richmond, and within twenty four hours will be with the main body of Gen. McClellan's Army. If reports are correct this army is being largely reinforced lately. And probably ere this reaches you the fate of the Rebellion will be sealed. A terrific battle or most ignominious retreat of the Rebels certainly will take place soon.

The quiet unostentatious—though vigorous and sure progress of General McClellan is rendering our success complete. His *modus operandi* is beyond the comprehension of the "on to Richmond" and short sighted politicians and newspaper Generals. And the fruits of his Herculean labor, are gradually ripening to silently rebuke them.

His quiet vigorous pursuit of his own business in his *own* way, is another evidence of the greatness of his mind. He is perfectly familiar now with what material he has to work, and what material he has to work against. He is perfectly familiar with the principle of "adapting means to the accomplishment of ends."

But I am trespassing on your patience and must close,

Remaining the
OLD SCOTT INFANTRY.

A Skirmish on the Railroad.

[Special Correspondence of the Press.]

WHITE HOUSE, Va., June 14.—One of the boldest and most astounding feats of the rebels in this war occurred, on Friday evening last, a short distance from this place. It was another of those desperate efforts they have from time to time put forth to recover lost opportunity and atone for past defeats. The surprisal of Banks by Jackson, though of a more formidable and successful character, was not more complete, sudden, and unexpected than the one experienced in this department.

A part, some say a whole regiment, of the 1st Virginia Cavalry, under the command of Gen. Stewart, crossed the Pamunky from Prince William county, a few miles above this place, at a point known as Garlick's Landing. There they commenced a series of depredations, which had they been as successful throughout as they were at the beginning, would have resulted most disastrously to our cause in this quarter. With a fiendish ferocity, more akin to devils than men, the rebels began murdering all who came in their way. Men, women, and some say even children, black and white, were, without hesitation, shot or cut to pieces in an instant. Two schooners lying at the landing, after being plundered, were fired and completely destroyed. Their names are the Whitman Phillips and Island City, both of New York.

After accomplishing their diabolical work here, and having wreaked their vengeance on every person or thing they thought to be in any manner belonging to, or connected with our Government, they seem to have divided themselves into squads or small companies, and proceeded on their way to accomplish, if possible, what was, no doubt, the chief object of their mission.

The precise knowledge which the rebels possess of the character of the roads and situation of the country must have been of great service to them on this occasion, and so adroitly did they avail themselves of this knowledge, that before any one here was aware of the fact, they had proceeded as far up the railroad as Tunstall's Station, some five miles from this place. The trains, which have been of so much service in carrying supplies from the landing here, to the advanced lines of our army, have no particular time of starting from this point or arriving at their destination, being entirely controlled by circumstances.

About this time the rebels arrived at Tunstall's Station, one of the trains happened, unfortunately, to be on its way down to White House, and having been in the vicinity, and doubtless apprised of its coming, they awaited on the brow of a hill, through which the road has been cut, the approach of the train. Innocent of all danger, and without the least suspicion of a surprise of the character awaiting it, the train advanced steadily and swiftly on, till it reached the position at which the murderers were stationed. As it approached, the rebels suddenly appeared, and hailed the engineer to stop the train. By a sort of intuition he suspected at once the character of the abrupt intruders, and refused to comply with their demand. In an instant a volley was poured into the train, and its passengers, consisting chiefly of laborers, civilians, and sick and wounded soldiers, made a general effort to jump off, and, if possible, elude the deadly fire of the rebels on the hill. Some succeeded, others, especially the sick and wounded, were unable to get off, and took their chance on the train.

The engineer, surprised and frightened, and ignorant as to the number of rebels he might encounter on the road, resolving to run the train in, crowded on the highest pressure of steam, and the train almost flew over the remainder of the road to White House. Here the news of what had occurred spread like lightning, and the utmost fear, panic, and consternation spread throughout the departments stationed here. This was entirely owing to the fact that everybody was ignorant of the numbers and force of the rebels, and their fears at once magnified a few hundred cavalry into the entire rebel army, which they alleged, had left Richmond and come around to cut off McClellan in the rear. Another unfortunate circumstance here was the very small number of effective troops at this place, and, under an impression of immediate attack, Col. Ingalls, in command here, mustered whatever there was to muster, and, in addition, armed all the laborers and civilians to be found. In connection with a few cavalry, these were formed in line of battle, to receive the rebels. In the meantime, the various steamboats, schooners, &c., at this point, prepared to drop down the Pamunky. The mail boat from Fort Monroe had just arrived; the mails which she had brought, together with those remaining in the post office and other Government documents and property, were hurried on board, and the boat prepared to start. There was, of course, an immense panic among sutlers and others engaged in the mercantile profession, every one awaiting with dread suspense the expected attack.

But the rebels, whether unaware of the advantage they would have obtained, or more probably through fear of meeting our army in force at this point, failed to make their appearance, but, in the mean time, had proceeded to the accomplishment of business, which was, doubtless, more immediately connected with their mission.—The country over which the railroad runs is interspersed with various creeks, small runs, and swamps, each of which is spanned with bridges of various sizes and styles of engineering skill. These, with their several locations, were all known to the rebels, whose familiarity with this country is amply attested by the desolation they have everywhere left behind them.

One of these bridges a little this side Tunstall's Station, which spans a small stream some twenty feet above its level, was especially selected by the rebels for destruction, with the view to the demolition of any trains that might be coming or going, and for the purpose of cutting off communication for a time, at least, between our army before Richmond and their supplies at White House. They also tore up one or two rails from the track, but before they had succeeded either with their bridge-burning or tearing up the track they were compelled to leave, by what means I have not been able to learn, but I presume by the approach of a regiment of the Pa. Reserves (the Bucktails), which, upon information received, had been ordered to proceed down the road to White House. The Bucktails arrived just in time to put out the flames and save the bridge—one half hour, or even less, of a delay would have enabled the rebels to accomplish their purpose on the bridge and track.

From the bridge the rebels proceeded through the woods to the road which leads to Richmond, and which lies to the left of the railroad. Here they continued their infernal business, killing, plundering, and destroying every person and thing that came in their way. Two trains of some thirty wagons each, on their way from White House to the army, laden with grain, were overtaken, captured, and destroyed by fire. The teamsters escaping safely, came running into camp greatly frightened, having lost everything in their flight. As the rebels crossed the Pamunky, at Garlick's Landing, a train of wagons, in addition to other Government property, was captured and immediately destroyed. Several sutlers on the same road as the Government teams, lost their wagons and stores. I neglected to mention, in its proper place, that the rebels also fired a railroad car, containing grain, at Tunstall's Station, which was completely destroyed.

Your correspondent was coming down the railroad in the train immediately following the one on which the attack was made, and had a very narrow escape, our train being saved by the appearance of some of the fugitives who had escaped the rebel bullets and the mishaps in jumping from the running trains. Breathless from running and fright, they called to the engineer, who stopped the train, and remained on the road the remainder of the night. It was now about 12 o'clock midnight, and we were in a very uncertain, and, for aught we knew, a critical position. The rebels were known to be scattered over the country in different directions, but in what numbers, we nor any other person seemed to know anything about. It was uncertain what minute they might appear on the brow of the hill near which we stopped, and fire upon our train as they did on the one preceding us. Accordingly, a few persons started to bring down the 52d Pennsylvania, Col. Dodge, which was known to be in the vicinity, to serve as a guard of protection to the train.—The men had generally retired to rest for the night, but were soon aroused, put under arms, and marched down the road to where the train had stopped. I have often heard orators eulogize and applaud the brave men, who guard our persons, our liberties, and our homes—I have read, and heard others read, the glowing apostrophe of the poet to "Our Defenders"—but on neither occasion did I half realize their importance as I did on this clear moonlight night, in a hostile country, with the enemy hovering around me, when the 52d Pennsylvania stood there to defend me and others, unarmed and helpless like myself, from danger and death.

The following are the casualites, so far as I have been able to learn, resulting from this wonderful raid of guerillas:

Killed.—Three laborers, whose names I could not learn, supposed to be from Philadelphia, killed on the railroad train; D. Potter, a quartermaster sergeant, shot through the head at Garlick's Landing.

Wounded.—A private of the 19th Massachusetts, name unknown; Anton Haneman, laborer; Lieutenant John Brelsford, Co. I, 81st Pennsylvania; William Bradley, Co. E, 100th New York; a lieutenant whose name I could not learn; Albert Barker, 12th New York; Jessie P. Woodbury, belonging to one of the gunboats. Several others are reported, but these are all I have been able to ascertain from reliable sources. There were several prisoners taken, some of whom escaped, and others who will no doubt turn up, as the rebels were not in condition to carry them very far.

Early next morning after the occurrence, regiments of infantry were thrown along both sides of the railroad to act as a guard, while several companies of cavalry were despatched on scouting expeditions through the woods and surrounding country. Every effort was made by our men, who were enraged beyond measure, to capture the daring and desperate rebels. They have succeeded in capturing six of the rebels, among whom are Captain Garlick, whose father lives at the landing where the rebels crossed the river; Dr. Harrison, a rampant secesh, who lives near this place and whose property has been constantly guarded by Union soldiers, since this place fell into our hands. It is said that he has been in constant communication with the rebels since their departure from Yorktown, and it is positively asserted that Gen. Stewart, who is supposed to have led this marauding band, and the rebel Lee, who formerly lived here, have, on more than one occasion, been guests at his house. There is no disguising the fact that this whole section of country is more or less infested with men and women, too, under the garb of Union men, for the purpose of having a guard of our soldiers detached to watch their property, are doing our cause an immense injury and the rebels a great service. It is certain that the rebels are generally well acquainted with all the movements of our army—their strong and their weak points; and while loyal newspaper correspondents have been made the scapegoats on which the wrath of our generals has been poured, for supposed intelligence conveyed to the enemy, so that even petty lieutenants have learned to snub them—these hypocritical Union men have been secured in their persons and property, while they corresponded with the rebels in Richmond and elsewhere.

I have thus given you as correct an account of this unexpected occurrence as I have been able to collect from what I saw, and from the thousands of rumors in circulation, as well as from information obtained from reliable sources. It came very near being a serious disaster to our army here. The thousands of dollars' worth of property belonging to the Government at this place; the lives of many who are here as laborers and in other capacities, who are, of course, unarmed, and, perhaps, the greatest of all, the communication between our army and its supplies, were all in imminent danger. I only express the universal opinion of every person here when I say that it was a great mistake to leave so important a point almost unprotected, especially in an enemy's country, and that enemy so subtle, unscrupulous, desperate, and cruel. The railroad, which the enemy sought to destroy, has hitherto been left unprotected, and the trains constantly running from this place to the advance of the army have been left almost entirely to the mercy of the Secessionists here, as well as to surprises such as occurred on Friday. When it is known that the road runs over a distance of some eighteen miles through a country eminently suited to the operations of guerilla bands, and that the enemy are known to avail themselves of this dishonorable mode of warfare, it will be conceded that a strong guard should continually occupy, the entire road. I understand means will be taken immediately to guard against any future occurrences of this kind.

I have given you a general account of the conduct of the rebels on this occasion, but I have not attempted to describe it in detail. One example will, perhaps, serve as an index to their more than fiendish ferocity: One of the laborers, whom I have stated to be killed on the cars, was only wounded at first, and having made his escape, sought shelter and protection in the woods. The rebels, while in pursuit of a Colonel who had fled, again came across this man, already wounded and bleeding from their cowardly fire, and despatched him by firing five bullets into his head. Such is the boasted chivalry of the Old Dominion, and it is but a fitting index to the character of the rebellion and its leaders.

J. M. F.

Sad Affair in Florida.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Commodore Dupont has forwarded to the Navy Department a report from Lieut. Commander Ammen, of the United States gun-boat Seneca, at Mayport Mills, St. John's river, Florida, announcing the death of Lieut. John G. Sproston, the executive officer of that vessel. On June 8th, he left in command of three boats, with Acting Master J. H. Rodgers, Master's Mate Fiske, and forty men with small arms. He was accompanied by thirty men from the Patroon. The object was the capture of a man named George Huston, the captain of a company of rebels now in the vicinity of Black creek. I was informed that Huston boasted of having hung a negro pilot who was captured at the time of the death of Lieut. Commanding Budd, near Smyrna, and on that account I wished him as a prisoner, for the purpose of securing the general tranquility of the persons along this river, most of whom, I doubt not, would gladly acknowledge the Government of the United States, were they not in fear of violence from men of this character.

Lieut. Sproston landed at early daylight, and proceeded rapidly with his party to the house of Huston. The latter, it appears, was apprised of his coming, and met him at the door armed with a double barreled gun, two pistols and a bowie knife. Upon the demand of Lieut. Sproston to surrender himself a prisoner, Huston fired at him with a pistol, the ball entering high up in the left breast and killing him instantly. Huston discharged the other pistol and gun without further injury to our party and was instantly wounded in four places, and brought on board. He is supposed to be mortally wounded. Several shots were fired from Huston's house by persons who escaped. Huston's firing upon Lieut. Sproston, supported as he was by a large force, was wilful murder, and involved the necessity for his own destruction.

Commodore Dupont, writing of Lieut. Sproston, says: "He was an able, brave and devoted officer, from the State of Maryland. He had come under my observation, on the China station, in 1858. He was distinguished while in command of one of the boats which destroyed the rebel privateer under the guns of the Pensacola Navy Yard, in September 1861, and his whole conduct during the war has been gallant and meritorious. I consider him a great loss to the fleet and to the service."

The Campaign in the Shenandoah Valley.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 16.—An editorial in the *Intelligencer* has given rise to much discussion in military and other circles. It is principally upon the management of the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, and is understood to have been written by a gentleman fully conversant with recent events in the valley, and whose intimacy at the War Department enables him to criticise certain movements with safety and fairness. The article in question objects to so many independent commands in one valley, and evidently hints that the recent disasters along the Shenandoah and the final escape of Jackson are the result of this multiplicity of commands. Within the last fortnight Banks, Fremont, Shields and McDowell have been operating in the valley. McDowell has not actually been there in person, but his troops or some of them, have. Terrible marching has been the order of the day—this way, that way and the other—in some of the commands certain regiments have lost one half their numbers within three weeks by this frightful marching. A Major in Shields's command made his appearance day or two since, having resigned his commission. "I am willing to fight or to do any tolerable amount of marching," said he, "but I cannot endure thirty miles a day of tramping, week after week, with no fighting.—I am half dead with mere marching, and I can stand it no longer."

Better plans, better management, are needed for the troops guarding the approaches to Winchester and Washington. A distinguished military man now in Washington expressed the opinion, a day or two since, that unless the management of the troops in the valley were given to one General, Jackson would contrive to use up each command in detail, and again threaten Washington.

Several persons—officers and men—who were in Shield's advance, are now here, and they tell a sad story. The men were worn out with long marches and scanty food, and were more than a heavy day's march in advance of the main body of troops under Shields. General Carroll, who commanded the advance, states with positiveness that he had unmistakable orders not to burn Port Republic bridge. This was the mistake of the entire plan of operations. Had the bridge been burned, Fremont would have entirely cut Jackson up, while he was attempting to ford the Shenandoah.

The whole army under Fremont and Shields need food and clothing.—A week ago five hundred men in Shields' division were barefoot. The department is forwarding supplies with all the means at its disposal, and probably by this time the troops are again in a comfortable condition.

Pennsylvania Always Ahead.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of the 14th says:—

"Hon. Henry D. Moore, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, paid this morning, to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, the sum of $350,000, being the final instalment of the State's quota of the direct tax imposed by the act of Congress of last July; the whole amount paid by Pennsylvania being nearly two millions. By making the payment at this time, the State saves the fifteen per cent. authorized by the act to be deducted from the total amount. Pennsylvania is the first State in the Union that has complied with the terms of the law. She was first to come to the rescue of the capital when it was threatened by the rebels, and she is first in contributing her share of the expenses of the war. Mr. Moore and the State authorities are entitled to great credit for the excellent manner in which they have managed this business."

VARIETY ENVELOPES.—Coleman & Co's Union Variety Packages are for sale at Lewis' Book Store. They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other package or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envelope can get any article of jewelry he or she may select from specimens. Call and see for yourself. Price 50 cts.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

A Draft at Savannah.

Georgia Patriotism at a Low Ebb.—Ludicrous Scenes.

A Savannah correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* furnishes an amusing description of the scene which ensued on the occasion of a draft for four hundred men in Savannah, to complete a requisition for troops, the requisite number not having volunteered. Fifteen hundred of the business men and mechanics of the city were drawn up in a hollow square on the parade ground, all in a high state of excitement, when the following proceedings took place:

"The Colonel now takes his place in the centre, and from the back of the magnificent horse, in a few well timbered remarks, calls for volunteers.—He said it was a shame that a Georgian should submit to be drafted, and dishonorable to a citizen of Savannah to be forced into the service of his country. He appealed to their patriotism, their pluck, and their—poll. He told them of good clothes, good living, and fifty dollars bounty; and on the strength of these considerations, invited every body to walk three paces in front. Nobody did it.

An ugly pause ensued, worse than a dead silence between the ticking of a conversation. The Colonel thought he might not have been heard or understood, and repeated his catalogue of persuasions. At this point, one of the sides of the square opened, and in marched about forty stalwart Irishmen, whom their Captain, in a loud and exultant tone announced as "The Mitchell Guards; we volunteers, Colonel, in a body." The Colonel was delighted. He proposed three cheers for the Mitchell Guards, and the crowd indulged not inordinately in the pulmonary exercise. The requisite number did not seem to be forthcoming, however, and the Colonel made another little speech, winding up with an invitation to the black drummer and fifer to perambulate the quadrangle and play Dixie, which they did, but they came as they went—solitary and alone; not the ghost of a volunteer being any where visible in the Ethiopian wake. The Colonel looked as black as if he was getting desperate, and a draft seemed indispensable.

As a dernier resort the Colonel directed all who had excuses, to advance to the centre and submit them for examination. Did you ever see a crowd running away from a falling building at a fire, or toward a dog fight or a street show? If you have, you can form some idea of the tempestuous nature of the wave that swept forward to the little table in the centre of the square, around which were gathered the four grave gentlemen who were to examine the documents. It was a scene which, as an uninterested outsider, one could only hold his sides and laugh at. Hats were crushed, ribs were punched, corns smashed and clothes torn. Every hand held its magical bit of paper, from the begrimed digits of the individual just from a stable or a foundry to the dainty gloved extremity of the dry goods clerk, just from his counter.

Young and old, rich and poor, neat and nasty, Americans, Englishmen, Irishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Israelites and Gentiles, all went to make up the motley mass. What a pretty lot of sick and disabled individuals there were to be sure. Swelled arms, limping legs, spine diseases, bad eyes, corns, toothaches, constitutional debility in the bread basket, eruptive diseases, deafness, rheumatism, not well generally—these and a thousand other complaints were represented as variously and heterogeneously as by any procession of pilgrims that ever visited the Holy Land.

And so the day progressed, nearly ten hours being consumed in the endeavor to secure a draft. This afternoon the absentees were gathered together, and the efforts renewed, when, strange to say, every man who found the liability imminent of his being forced to enlist, protested that he was just on the point of doing so, and willingly put his name to the roll.

Address of Rev. Brownlow,

IN PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 13TH 1862.

Mr. Brownlow said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I take occasion, in advance of anything and all I may say, to apprise you of what you will all have discovered before I take my seat—that is to say, in my public addresses, no matter what my theme may be, I do not present it to an audience with an eloquence that charms or with that beauty of diction which captivates, fascinates, and charms. This, I may be allowed to say, I most sincerely regret, because there is no power on earth—there is no power so great, and of such influence upon the human mind, as the power and influence of oratory, finished and high wrought. Cæsar controlled men by exciting their fears, Cicero captivating their affections. The one perished with its author; the other has continued throughout all time, and, with public speakers, will continue to the end of time.

But I have one consolation in coming to address you this evening, and that is, that I address an appreciative audience—I have no doubt of it, I know it; I feel it in my bones. [Laughter and applause.] I have always appreciated Philadelphia audiences—an audience here to listen to some facts in reference to this great rebellion and its operations down South and the gigantic conspiracy of the nineteenth century, without a parallel in its wicked origin, and the most infernal conception this side of hell. [Laughter and cheers.] And in what I may say here, I shall look more to what I say than to my manner of saying it; more, if you please, to the subject-matter of my remarks than to any studied effort or display as a public speaker.

I have been accustomed to public speaking for the last thirty-four or five years of my somewhat eventful life. I have spoken upon all subjects afloat in the land, for I have never been neutral upon any subject that came up in that time, but have always had a hand in whatever subject that came up. Some four years ago I utterly failed, in consequence of a disease in the throat, but I had it successfully operated upon by a distinguished physician of New York. Externally, it has been unsuccessfully operated upon. [Laughter.]

My physician on taking leave of me, having operated upon the internal part of my throat, exhorted me when I returned home to practice public speaking, and, if I could find no other audience to address, to retire to the woods in the neighborhood of the town where I resided, and to mount on a stump or log, and occasionally hold forth to the fowls of the air and the trees of the forest. I did not obey his injunction in this way, for I did not think such an audience was sufficiently intellectual and appreciative for me, [laughter;] but as I was a member of several temperance organizations, and as I was a member of the church that worshipped in a house near by me, I determined to alternate between temperance lectures and short sermons. I know, and you will concede, that to advocate total abstinence is a good cause, and that to preach the Gospel and enforce its wholesome doctrines is a still better cause. I am sorry to say that my labors in both cases failed utterly to restore my voice, and I continued to whisper and talk badly and when the rebels courageously consented to let me out of the Confederacy and sent me to Nashville, where I could see the Stars and Stripes again, I had no more expectation of being able to address an audience like this, or even inferior in point of size, publicly, for any length of time, than any one of you has of rising here to-night to controvert my statements, and I hope that none of you will undertake to do it, for if you do there will be a pretty big scuffle upon this stage. [Laughter and applause.]

But upon my arrival at Cincinnati, worn and broken down in every way from that long imprisonment, suffering from disease in the shape of a very severe attack of bronchitis, my friends in Cincinnati prevailed upon me to let them make an appointment in Pike's Opera House, a hall grand and imposing, like this, and capable of seating some thirty-five hundred or four thousand persons. It was crowded to its utmost capacity, and, with fear and trembling, I rose up in that hall, being introduced by a distinguished citizen, and attempted to speak. Unexpectedly and suddenly I found myself able to speak to the audience for an hour and a half; and I think, upon that occasion, I might have been heard for a half mile round from the theatre. I attributed this sudden restoration of my voice to its full power and volume to the fact that I was engaged in making war upon this infinitely infernal rebellion, [laughter and cheers]—the work of the worst men in the whole Southern Confederacy; a set of corrupt, depraved, disappointed, and ambitious leaders—the most unmitigated scoundrels that ever breathed the air of Heaven. You have better men in Philadelphia, to-night, in your penitentiary, than the leaders of this rebellion South, and I know there are better men to-night in hell. [Great laughter.]

We are in the midst of a fearful rebellion without a parallel as far as wickedness is concerned; a rebellion for which no shadow of a pretext can exist. We are in it because we have been plunged into it by the demagogues and wicked men of the South. I do not scruple to say, as I have said everywhere, that you have some men at the North, a small and poor class compared with the rest of your citizens, who are advocating and have been all the time advocates and agitators on the subject of the peculiar institution, and, with all their boasted philanthropy, they have done the negro more harm than good. While I say this, and while I am honestly convinced of its truth, and while I censure that class of your fellow-citizens, I have the candor and frankness, as a Southern man, if you please, a pro-slavery man—a man born and raised in the South—that all my interests and all my hopes are there—that I expect and intend to live and die there—for I purpose neither to live nor die anywhere else—[cheers];—while I say all this, I have the frankness, as an honest and candid man, to say to you what I have said, and what I will say again in the face of the entire community, that we of the South, and not you of the North, brought on all this deviltry and all this destruction. We did it, and we are mainly responsible for it; and the gallows will never receive its due until the leaders of this rebellion are hanged. [Great cheering.] The devil will be cheated out of his just rights until he has the exquisite pleasure of roasting the rebel leaders in hell. [Laughter and renewed cheers.] I am not before you, ladies and gentlemen, for the purpose of pandering to any Northern feeling, prejudice, or temperament. I am here to state the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I am here to avow facts, and to cast censure where I believe it rightfully belongs.

Now, what are the facts in regard to the relation of things, and the

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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amount of trouble which has grown out of this rebellion? These are the facts briefly stated:

No longer ago than in 1860 we all entered into a contest, as we have been accustomed to do once in four years. We brought a variety of candidates upon the track—we had a sort of four horse team as it were. Some supported one candidate, and some another.—It fell to my lot, as it did to the lot of many who hear me, to support Bell; the Union ticket as I believed, and as many believed. We were unsuccessful, we failed to elect our man, and the great leader upon our ticket has gone, since that time, not exactly the way of all earth, but the way of all the South. Colonel Bell has delivered, under threats of violence, a Secession speech, and turned out to itinerate and electioneer in favor of breaking up the Union. He is joined to his idol. I have nothing harder to say of the old man in his absence, for it is known that I have supported him for twenty-five years. I have nothing to say of him in his absence, and in his declining years, but to ask you to pity the sorrows of a poor old man. [Laughter.]

The other member of my ticket, wherever he is, is right side up, and marked with care. [Laughter and applause.] He is a glorious man wherever you come across him; I allude to Edward Everett, and when I sum up the whole thing, I am brought to the mortifying reflection, that the ticket which you and I supported had all its virtue, all its strength in its hindlegs, like a kangaroo. [Laughter.] Others supported, and did it in good faith, the Douglas and Johnson ticket. You, too, were unsuccessful. Douglas, poor fellow, is dead and gone, a gallant little man; when he was alive, a sound Union man; and if he were alive today, he would be a Major or Brigadier General, with epaulets and sword, helping to fight the battles of the country. [Loud applause.] Others again supported a third ticket, and, before God permit me to say the meanest ticket that ever was put forth. I allude to the Breckinridge and Lane ticket—[derisive laughter]—two men who lent themselves to this infamous, this infernal disunion party, and who were used as cats-paws, as tools and instruments to help break up the Government. Many of you supported that ticket. You ought to be ashamed of it here to-night. [Laughter and applause.] The fourth and last ticket on the track was known, and is still known to the people as the Lincoln and Hamlin ticket. [Great cheering.] If your papers have not acquainted you with the facts, and if the telegraphic wires have never brought you the news, I have the exquisite pleasure of announcing to you to-night, that your ticket was successful, and in forty-eight hours after the polls closed more than a year ago, the fact was known all over the country, as my honored representative in Congress on my left, Hon. Horace Maynard, [loud and continued cheering] can say. He is a true, loyal, and courageous man, and who, together with myself, Johnson, [applause,] and others, will fight the rebel crew of Jeff Davis, and their hosts, and push them to the bitter end, where we will still fight them; and we intend, by the grace and help of God, to pursue them to the gates of hell, and, after they have entered, to make mouths at them. [Laughter and cheers.] He, I say, will bear me witness, that in forty-eight hours after the polls closed, in November a year ago, I came out editorially, in my paper, the most widely and extensively circulated sheet in that part of the Southern Confederacy, a paper that they crushed out on the twenty-fifth day of October last, a paper which was not hurt by its piety, although it was the only religious sheet in the Confederacy. In that paper I announced that Lincoln was fairly and squarely elected under the forms of law and of the Constitution, without fraud and that it was the boundon duty of every good patriot in North America to bow submissively and cheerfully and to acquiesce in the will of the majority of the dominant party as expressed at the ballot box, and declared it was my purpose to do so, and if, at the end of four years, Lincoln should not make the sort of a President that he ought to make, to try it again.

The Breckinridge party, if elected, only intended to steal all your money and arms they could, and, at the expiration of the four years, take command of the republic. That was their purpose—the hell-deserving vagabonds. [Laughter.] They intended this and nothing else. Did not—Mason that whisky, rotten-headed Senator—bow in the Senate and say, no matter what the North may concede to us, the South will reject all—out of the Union we intend to go, and out of the Union they have tried to go. These rebel Representatives pretended to go thro' the form of their oath in the daytime, but at night they were holding caucuses as to how they could break up the Union. They were busy in framing messages to send home to their Legislatures, advising them to pass ordinances of Secession. Not the least important of this class were Mason and Slidell, whom you boarded for a short time at public expense in Fort Warren. He thought that Slidell's face bore a resemblance to an orang outang, and he would never be taken for an honest man. Instead of giving them up, we should have tied a millstone to their necks and thrown them into Boston harbor. During the eighty years this Government has existed we of the South have had control twice to your once, and we have elected our candidates to the Presidency twice to your once. Yet not a word was said against it. We have re-elected our men, while no man north of Mason and Dixson's line was ever re-elected. Not only did we do this, but we actually seized your Northern men, when elected, and converted them to our own use. We made cats-paws of them. They say that President Lincoln committed the overt act by calling out the 75,000 men. The speaker thought he should have called out 500 000, and crushed the devils out at once. [Laughter and applause.]

When he was elected, we of the South had the majority in the House and Senate, and the President could not have appointed even a postmaster without our consent, but nevertheless we pitched out of the Union. Yes, out we went. The speaker had always fought against disunion, and he was doing so now. If two years ago his tears would have brought old Jackson back he would have succeeded, and placed him in the chair then held by a citizen of your State, now residing at Wheatland. [Laughter.] If Old Hickory could have been there he would have hung Floyd for stealing, and Thompson for seconding the motion. [Applause.] As there were other prominent gentlemen present who would address them he would be brief; but he wished them to understand that he was not yet done. [Laughter.]

The Secessionists in Knoxville, he thought, were not as strong as represented. Although the Secession candidates were forced upon us at the point of the bayonet, yet they beat them at the polls two to one. A more Union-loving people never breathed the air of Heaven. [Applause.] Nothing can drive the people of East Tennessee from their devotion to the Union. [Loud applause.] He was overpowered when he read, during the day, that Chattanooga had been captured by one of Pennsylvania's sons—Gen. Negley. He hoped soon to hear of him chasing them all towards the Gulf of Mexico, where they might be driven into the sea, as the hogs were into the sea in ancient times. A missionary was sent to Tennessee by Jeff. Davis, in the shape of William L. Yancy, to convert our people. [Laughter.] He sent him to convert us. This man made a speech to us, and read from an editorial in the Parson's paper, in which he sustained the President. He asked if the man who wrote it was in the crowd. The Secessionists cried "he was" He invited him up, and, after some time, the speaker mounted the stage. Yancy said to him, "You are a preacher, but you are badly employed—you should not preach politics." After some further words, the speaker asked him if he was through, and he said he was. The Parson then said that the old preacher, who happened to preside over the meeting, was also meddling in politics. He asked him if he was aware that another of the officers of the meeting, who was an elector for Breckinridge was also an old loco foco Methodist minister who had been expelled from the church. And numerous others of the same stamp he pointed out, and then said "a pretty set of men to point out the way for a Christian to follow." [Laughter and applause.] Yancey did not kick him off the platform, but if he had, the Parson would have went off on one side and the former on the other, as he stated that during the conversation he had taken the precaution to thrust his hand into his breeches-pocket, and hold on to his revolver ready for use. [Laughter.]

He next proceeded to show how by fraud and violence the bogus Confederacy had elected their President and Vice President—how the election was forced in Tennessee. The rebels determined, by an act of the Legislature, to rob all Union men of their arms and all means by which they could defend themselves. This was well carried out throughout the whole South. In spite of all these wrongs imposed on good people, he was sorry to say that here in the North were many who sympathized with this infernal rebellion. He would say to them that they were the most hell deserving and God-forsaken wretches, and worse than those of the same sort who are South. [Applause.] When the speaker was thrust into jail, he found there one hundred and fifty true Union men, guilty of nothing else on God's earth but wishing to sustain the old flag. One or two of them were old Baptist ministers, who were only charged with praying for President Lincoln. When he was placed there these men expressed their regret, and said they never expected to see him in such a bad situation. He made them a speech—told them to cheer up; they were not there for any crime, but only because they were loyal to the best Government on earth. He was there for the same offence, and he told them that there he would rot before he would denounce his creed.

There we lay in prison, day after day, until they commenced hanging us. The rebels were accustomed to drive up to the prison with coffins in carts—we knew some one was to hang, but not which one; we all trembled in our boots. How do you think your humble servant felt? for if any man in that jail, under their law, deserved the gallows, I claim to have been the man. I knew it, and they knew it. [Applause.] They came sometimes with two coffins, one in each cart, and they took two men at a time and marched them out. He afterwards learned that at a drum-head court-martial he lacked one vote of being hung; and this vote was so given for fear that otherwise it might damage the Confederacy. The speaker narrated the case of an old man and his son, who were hung one after another. They made that poor old man, who was a Methodist class-leader, sit by and see his son hang till he was dead, and then they called him a damned Lincolnite Union-shrieker, and said, "Come on; it is your turn next." He sank, but they propped him up and led him to the halter, and swung both off on the same gallows.—During this horrible scene the wives and daughters of the Secessionists were enjoying the sight at a distance. He thought that when once the spirit of Secession possesses a female South, she has within her more devils than ever went out of Mary Magdalene.—[Laughter.] In that miserable jail lay a number of sick, nigh unto death, and some of them died after his discharge. One case he would never forget—that of the son of an old minister acquaintance of his, James Madison Cate, a most exemplary and worthy member of the Baptist Church, who was there for having committed no other crime than that of refusing to volunteer, and who lay stretched at length upon the floor, with one thickness of a piece of carpet under him, and an old overcoat doubled up for a pillow, in the very agonies of death, unable to turn over, only from one side to the other. His wife came to visit him, bringing her youngest child with her, which was but a babe, but they refused her admittance. I put my head out of the jail window, and entreated them, for God's sake, to let the poor woman come in, as her husband was dying.—They at last consented that she might see him for the limited time of fifteen minutes. As she came in and looked upon her husband's wan and emaciated face, and saw how rapidly he was sinking, she gave evident signs of fainting, and would have fallen to the floor, with the babe in her arms, had he not rushed up to her and cried, "Let me have the babe," and then she sank down upon the breast of her dying husband, unable at first to speak a single word. He sat by and held the babe until the fifteen minutes had expired, when the officer came in, and in an insulting and peremptory manner notified her that the interview was to close. He hoped he might never see such a scene again; and yet such cases were common all over East Tennessee. Such actions as these show the spirit of Secession in the South. It is the spirit of murder and assassination; it is the spirit of hell. And yet you have men at the North who sympathize with these infernal murderers. [Applause.] If he owed the devil a debt to be discharged, and it was to be discharged by the rendering up to him of a dozen of the meanest, most revolting, and God-forsaken wretches that ever could be culled from the ranks of depraved human society, and he wanted to pay that debt and get a premium upon the payment, he would make a tender to his Satanic Majesty of twelve Northern men who sympathized with this infernal rebellion. [Great cheering.] Why, gentlemen, after the battle at Manassas and Bull Run, the officers and privates of the Confederate army passed through our town on their way to Dixie, exulting over the victory they had achieved, and some of them had what they called Yankee heads, or the entire heads of Federal soldiers, some of them with long beards and goatees, by which they would take them up and say, "See! here is the head of a damned soldier captured at Bull Run." That is the spirit of Secession at the South. It is the spirit of murder of the vile, untutored savages; it is the spirit of hell; and he who apologizes for them is no better than those who perpetrate the deed.—[Cheers.] But in the town of Greenville, where Andrew Johnson resides, they took out of the jail, at one time, two innocent Union men, who had committed no offence on the face of the earth, but that of being Union men—Nashby and Fry. Fry was a poor shoemaker, with a wife and half a dozen children. A fellow from way down East in Maine, by the name of Daniel Leadbeater, the bloodiest and the most ultra man, the vilest wretch, the most unmitigated scoundrel that ever made a track in East Tennessee. This is Col. Daniel Leadbeater, late of the United States Army, but now a rebel in the Secession army. He took these two men, tied them with his own hands upon one limb, immediately over the railroad track in the town of Greenville, and ordered them to hang four days and nights, and directed all the engineers and conductors to go by that hanging concern slow, in a kind of snail gallop, up and down the road, to give the passengers an opportunity to kick the rigid bodies and strike them with a rattan.—And they did it. He pledged his honor that on the front platform they made a business of kicking the dead bodies as they passed by; and the women—(he would not say ladies, for down South we make a distinction between ladies and women)—the women, the wives and daughters of men in high position, waved their white handkerchiefs in triumph through the windows of the car at the sight of the two dead bodies hanging there. Leadbeator, for his murderous courage, was promoted by Jeff. Davis to the office of Brigadier General. He had an encounter, as their own papers at Richmond state, at Bridgeport, not long ago, with a part of Gen. Mitchell's army, where Leadbeater got a glorious whipping. His own party turned round and chastised him for cowardice. He had courage to hang innocent unarmed men taken out of a jail, but he had not courage to face the Yankees and the Northern men that were under Mitchell and Buell. He took to his heels like a coward and scavenger as he is. [Applause and cheers.] Our programme is this that when we get back into East Tennessee we will instruct all our friends everywhere to secure and apprehend this fellow, Leadbeater, and our purpose is to take him to that tree and make the widow of Fry tie the rope around his infernal neck.—[Cheers.]

And yet, you have in your midst sympathisers with these rascals. You ought to drive them out of Philadelphia on a rail, and if we beginto do so to-morrow he would help. [Loud applause.]

He congratulated his audience, in conclusion, that the South could not hold out a great while longer. There were thousands who were tired and sick of the work, and were destitute of clothing, arms, and ammunition.—They had no cause to fight for; hell and the devil were on their side, and that was all. The blockade had literally ruined them. When he left Tennessee no sheriff's posse could find a fine-tooth comb in the whole town, and, in consequence, the heads of their children were very much taken possession of by little inhabitants contending for the right of squatter sovereignty.

The Government had encountered a rebellion in Massachusetts, and a Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania. More recently still, we had a rebellion in the neighboring State of Rhode Island, known as the Dorr rebellion, and the Government very efficiently and very properly put it down; but the great conspiracy of the nineteenth century, and the great rebellion of the age is now at hand, and he believed that Abe Lincoln, with the people to back him, will crush it out. [Cheers and applause.] It would be done, it must be done, and it shall be done—[great cheering]—and, having done that thing, gentlemen and ladies, if they will give us a few weeks' rest to recruit, we will lick England and France both, if they wish it—[loud applause]—and he was not certain but we would have to do it—particularly old England. [Great laughter.] She has been playing a two-fisted game, and she was well represented by Russel, for he carried water on both shoulders. He did not like the tone of her journals, and when this war is finished we shall have four or five hundred thousand well-drilled soldiers, inured to the hardships of war, under the lead of experienced officers, and then we shall be ready for the rest of the world and the balance of mankind. [Applause.] We might have to give old England what Paddy gave the drum, "a devil of a beating." [Great laughter and applause.]

The hospitals at Camp Curtin are full.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, June 24, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE *Journal* editors must feel wretchedly uneasy just at this time. They are straight-out for a straight-out Simon-pure, double dyed Republican *party* nomination, without respect to the kind of material of which the ticket *might* be composed. They suppose a mistake if they suppose we are in favor of a Union ticket such as we supported last fall. We intend to improve on that improvement. With one exception the ticket was a good one.—The exception was the senior editor of the *Journal and American*. By his conduct since his election, we are satisfied that his heart was in the Union movement only so far as to make his own election sure.

We don't wish to be considered in the way of the mere party men of *either* party making straight-out nominations. We only claim for ourself, and the independent straight-out Union men of the county, districts and State, the right to act independent of the dictation of hungry office-seekers.

THE 84TH OFFICERED.—On Saturday last, Gov. Curtin made the following appointments for the 84th, Col. Murray's Regiment:—Colonel, Samuel M. Bowman, formerly of Columbia county, but lately a member of an Illinois Cavalry Regiment that fought bravely in five battles in the west. Major Walter Barrett promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. Adjutant Thomas H. Craig to the post of Major. The 84th does not now number three hundred effective men. The 110th is in no better condition. An effort will be made to fill up both regiments. No two regiments have seen more active service than the 84th and 110th.

WANTED.—Two good loyal men as subscribers to the *Globe*, to fill the places of two *party* men who have discontinued their subscriptions because we will not agree to support *any* programme Vallandigham & Co. may arrange for the Democratic party. That we would lose the support of the mere politicians we knew to be a certainty, for a press is of no value to them further than to help them into offices the people might think them not worthy of. We do not complain of men who do not endorse our course, for discontinuing their subscriptions to the *Globe*. We only ask those who do, to come forward and give us the evidence of their approval by taking the places of those who discontinue. To be successful in our efforts to reform the treason and corruptions of parties, we should have the hearty support of all who are with us.

BLAIR COUNTY POLITICS.—The Republicans of Blair county, held their nominating Convention on Tuesday of last week. There was a very warm contest for Congress between S. Steel Blair and L. W. Hall. Blair secured the majority of the delegates of the county, and will ask to be nominated by the Congressional Conference for re-election.

The following county ticket was placed in nomination:

Assembly—R. A. McMurtrie.
County Treasurer—*John A.* Crawford.
Register & Recorder—H. A. Caldwell.
County Commissioner—D. Shock.
Director of the Poor—J. S. Nicodemus.
Auditor—David Henshey.
Co. Surveyor—H. C. Nicodemus.

SIGNIFICANT.—Some of our town politicians who wish to regulate things in the old way of *packing* delegate beforehand, approached a highly respectable gentleman from the country, a few days ago to receive his co-operation. His reply was: "*I do not want to hear anything about your party arrangements; I have a son in the army.*"

There is meaning in that answer.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Press*, under date of June 20th, says:

"Whilst General McClellan is operating surely to save us the humiliation of the most insignificant retreat before Richmond, he has now so invested said city as to leave little else for the rebels to do but fight, and fight to the bitter end. Should they attempt to retreat South, McClellan can now head them off with an army south of Petersburg, which he can throw across the James river in a few hours, under cover of our gunboats. To retreat to Lynchburg and the mountains would entail starvation and utter demoralization to their army, and the rebels would simply wage war for a time as guerillas.

The time is certainly near at hand when the great blow is to be struck, and though we may be appalled at the immense destruction of life on our side, we shall march certainly to victory.

One of the most unpleasant features of our position at Richmond is the stench which arises from the battle field of Fair Oaks, around and in which some of our troops are encamped. The effluvia is of such a strong character as to sicken even veterans at times. We shall never know the real loss of human life at Fair Oaks. The other day a lot of over one hundred and fifty dead rebels were found in a clump of woods which had not been previously examined. So far decayed were these bodies that our soldiers could not approach the spot long enough to bury them."

Blair County Republican Convention.

The *Altoona Tribune*, a Hall paper, tells us how S. Steel Blair secured the nomination in Blair county. The *Tribune* says:—

"By the meanest fraud and trickery, several delegates elected to the County Convention, which met on Tuesday at Hollidaysburg, *instructed* by the people who they represented, to vote for Hon. L. W. Hall for Congress, were induced to violate those *instructions* and vote for Mr. Blair. Learning this, Mr. Hall refused to let his name go before the Convention, and Blair was declared the choice of the party in this county. SEVENTEEN delegates refused to vote for him or to make his nomination unanimous, although there was no *other name* before the Convention. A majority of the whole Convention were positively instructed by the people to vote for Col. Hall. We leave the traitors who betrayed him in the hands of the people they also betrayed. This day Louis W. Hall stands nearer the hearts of the masses of our county than any man within its borders. His ability, integrity and popularity, can well stand a temporary defeat brought about in such a corrupt and dishonest manner. As to the men who induced the traitor delegates to so misrepresent their constituents, we will have a word to say again. The published proceedings of the Convention show the utter detestation with which his friends view the manner in which his opponents effected the withdrawal of his name. Notwithstanding the treachery of the delegates referred to, we thought, and still think, Col. Hall had a majority of the Convention with him, and we were pained when he refused to let his name go before it—but on reflection we think he was right, and honor him all the more for his manly position. We will speak our mind more freely on this subject again. Those who think that Mr. Hall can be struck down in *such* a manner, are sorely mistaken."

THE CASE OF SURGEON HAYS.—Surgeon D. S. Hays, of the One Hundred and Tenth regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was dismissed from the service for leaving three hundred and twenty-five wounded men in the cars at Washington all night, has published a card, in which he states that he had been with these men for five days and nights, with little or no sleep or rest, that he reached Washington with them between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, a stranger in a strange city, and failing to find any arrangements for their reception, although he had twice telegraphed his approach to the Surgeon General, and being unable to find him, was induced by his assistants to go to a hotel and take a few hours rest at 4 o'clock in the morning. His card concludes as follows:

After making every search in my power for some one in authority to take charge of the sick and wounded, I returned to the train. Here I found the kind people of the neighborhood in attendance, doing all in their power to make the poor fellows under my charge as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. Many were then being taken to the churches and houses that had been so generously opened for them. They were made as comfortable as it was in my power that night to make them. Before the Surgeon General was at his office in the morning I was there to make my report and receive my orders. Immediately upon making my report and receiving my orders, (which to me appeared strange, when considering that the Surgeon General was telegraphed of their coming—my orders from the Surgeon General were to find and report to the Medical Director, and he would send ambulances,) I returned to my charge and found them exceedingly comfortable and cheerful.

This morning (Monday) charges were preferred against me by the Medical Director and Surgeon General, (without notifying me of the fact,) alleging gross neglect of duty; and the Secretary of War ordered my name to be struck from the rolls, without allowing me to make either argument or defence. Under these circumstances, with these facts existing, I ask my friends, I ask the public, if I am not being sacrificed in order to shield some one in a position much higher than I from charges of gross negligence?—Am I not made the scapegoat of other men's sins? Who are the men in lucrative offices who should have prepared most bountifully for the reception of these sick and wounded soldiers? Ask the sick men, the wounded men; themselves, if I neglected them. Ask the assistant surgeons and attendants.—They know if I shirked my work or shunned any responsibility; and let them and the world say if the man who watched over these poor fellows day and night, for almost a week, ought to be disgraced because somebody failed to provide for their comfort here.

We copy the following from the Washington *Republic* of Thursday:

The following statement has been signed by seventy-two soldiers who were under the care of Dr. Hays.—These signatures were obtained in a visit to only about one-fourth the number who were under his care at the time alluded to, the ladies having charge of this matter, having time to visit only three of the twelve wards where the soldiers are now placed:—We, the undersigned, sick and wounded soldiers from the Ohio and Indiana regiments, who came to this city on Saturday evening, the 14th inst., under the care of Dr. D.S. Hays, Surgeon of the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, do most respectfully and sincerely regret Dr. Hays' discharge from the service, on the plea of "gross neglect" of those entrusted to his care, believing such accusations cannot be substantiated by any facts to our knowledge. He has never been guilty of neglect, but ever treated all under his care with the utmost tenderness and kindness, and ever been most prompt in the discharge of his whole duty towards us.

From the army before Richmond.

Preparations for the Impending Battle.

Mr. Henry J. Raymond, of the N. Y. *Times*, writes to his paper as follows:

Camp Before Richmond, Tuesday, June 17, 1862.—For about an hour this morning commencing at 9 o'clock, we heard very heavy firing on the extreme left. From the direction, size of the guns, and other circumstances, it seems, most likely to be on James river, and was probably an affair of the gun-boats. It is now noon, and the firing has ceased. You will hear all about it, doubtless, from official sources, long before this letter can reach you.

For the last day or two there has been an ominous silence all along the lines. The opinion is beginning to prevail on our side that no active operations, by way of an advance, are to be expected for some time to come; but in this opinion I do not share. Gen. McClellan will unquestionably take all the time for preparation which he deems essential to success; but he will take no more. He has full and entire confidence in his troops, and will not hesitate to put them in motion the moment he is able to move them with a certainty of being able to support them properly. If it had been possible to bring the main body of our army across the Chickahominy on the night after the battle of Fair Oaks, they would have been marched at once upon Richmond. But we had no bridges—the stream was terribly swollen, and crossing in force was simply impossible.—We did succeed, thanks to the indomitable energy of Gen. Sumner, in bringing over men enough to repulse the enemy and achieve a signal success—but not enough to make that success decisive. We could now push infantry and cavalry upon the rebels in front of us—but these are not enough. We must be able also to bring into full and complete activity the great bulk of our artillery, and for that all the requisite conditions are not yet fulfilled. When they will be it is not for me to say, even if I knew; but with such weather as yesterday and to-day, the crisis cannot much longer be delayed.

I hear no doubts expressed, in any quarter, of success. The rebels are believed to have a force of 150,000 men, or thereabouts—but not more than 100,000 of them are believed to be at all disciplined soldiers, and not more than 75,000 are thought to be troops worthy of meeting ours. The new levies will be worse than none. The battle soon to come off, will be for possession primarily of the comparatively open country which lies in front of the eight fortifications by which Richmond is defended. The guns mounted upon these fortifications can take but little part in it. They are too far off, and can come into play only after the main action shall have been decided, and when our forces shall have advanced three or four miles further forward. The new levies will probably be posted in these works, leaving the older troops to contest the field in front of them. If the latter should be repulsed and driven back upon the works, they will be very likely to carry among the raw troops there a good deal of confusion with them. If this should be sufficient to warrant such a step on our part, we may push forward at once, and undertake their capture. If not, we can at least encamp in front, and enter more deliberately upon the work of reducing them.

It is not believed here that any portion of Beauregard's forces have reached Richmond from Corinth.—But it is not doubted that some of the best of them may be on the way.—They might possibly arrive next week—not sooner. I did not think General McClellan likely to run the risk of giving them the advantage of such a reinforcement.

A battle may, at any moment, be precipitated by the rebels. They have probably learned to be more wary in making an attack, since the disastrous result of their well-planned and most formidable attempt to destroy the small force which had crossed the Chickahominy previous to the battle of the first. But there are sundry indications of a disposition on their part to make an attempt upon one of our flanks—most probably this time, if at all, upon our right, in the hope of destroying our stores at White House, and cutting off our communications, by the Pamunky and York Rivers, which is now our only line. The bold dash of Stewart's Cavalry, last Friday, looks very much like a reconnoissance preparatory to a movement of that kind; and the fact that large masses of the enemy were observed to be moving toward their left on Friday and Saturday gave still further color to this conjecture. I send you two or three letters which were seized by our cavalry in an excursion toward Hanover Court House, made on Sunday night—written by rebel ladies to their husbands on Saturday and Sunday, and having reference, mainly, to the passage of Stewart's cavalry. You will observe that in one of these letters, written evidently by a lady of great intelligence and cultivation, the hint is given that the dash was preliminary to a movement in force upon our flank. She may have made this conjecture herself; but she is much more likely to have heard it from some military authority.

It was certainly one of the boldest movements of the war—and is scarcely to be explained except in connection with something of more importance than its own immediate results. It has been stated by prisoners taken by our cavalry, that Stewart's purpose was to burn the stores at the White House, and that he was deterred from going there by seeing a train pass along the road laden with troops, from which he inferred that we had too strong a force for him there, and that we had sent troops, moreover, to his rear. He, therefore, as a matter of necessity, dashed across the railroad at Tunstall's Station passed completely in the rear of our army (for we have no forces in our rear to hold the country between here and Williamsburg,) swam the Chickahominy below Jones's Bridge, ten or twelve miles below Bottom's Bridge, and passed into Richmond between our forces on the White Oak Swamp and the James river. On Sunday he is known to have returned to Hanover Court House.

It may be that Stewart's object was to burn our stores at the White House; but it seems to me more likely that he wished to see whether a stronger force than his own could not do it, and at the same time cut us off permanently from our base operations. What his conclusions may have been, I do not know. But the enemy, thus far, have not gratified us by an attack in that quarter.

A flag of truce was sent over to the rebel camp on Sunday, to hold a conference with Gen. Howell Cobb, on the subject of exchanging prisoners. Col. Key, of Gen. McClellan's staff, was the officer intrusted with this mission. It is said that he found Gen. Cobb in fine health and spirits, estentatiously confident of victory before Richmond, but still more emphatic in maintaining that, even if we should take Richmond, we should have many other battles to fight before we should succeed in conquering the South. He was quite disposed to argue the whole question of Secession, and found in Col. Key an opponent quite as ready to discuss the political as the military aspects of the controversy. Gen. Cobb stated that the Confederate Government was ready to exchange prisoners upon any fair and equitable terms, and seemed quite desirous of coming to some mutual understanding upon this subject. Nothing was decided, however, beyond this mutual agreement on the general issue. Whether any explanation was asked or offered of the extraordinary course of the Confederate Government toward Col. Corcoran, I have not learned.

From firing upon each other constantly the pickets of the two armies have passed to the opposite extreme, and are now frequently found in close companionship, having laid aside their arms for the time and exchanging newspapers or talking over the events of the day. This has been carried so far as to render necessary the interposition of the general officers, and orders have been issued forbidding it in future.

All along the front the two armies are separated by a thin belt of woods which serve to conceal their mutual preparations. Beyond this line of trees, which runs for most of the way through a ravine, the ground is higher and more open. The first struggle will be for the possession of this ground, unless the rebels make a different issue at a different point.

Gen. McClellan has been laboring under indisposition, more or less severe, for several days. He is much better now, however, and is indefatigable in his attention to the details of official duty. He visits the lines constantly, keeps an eye over every bridge and every battery, and spends a large part of every day in the saddle. He has a most laborious and effective staff, and the whole business of the army is in the most compact and complete order. H. J. R.

NORTHERN WOMEN AND THE WAR.—The sufferings of our sick and wounded soldiers have drawn forth freely all the noble and benevolent characteristics of the women of the North, hundreds of whom have flocked to the hospitals east and west, and are cheerfully acting as angels of mercy to the poor fellows who are suffering there with wounds and disease. Conspicuous among these philanthropic women is Mrs. Henry Bayliss, the wife of a merchant of this city, who as Chief Directress of the Women's Relief Hospital, has left a home of affluence and hurries to the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers at Yorktown. She has not only volunteered to endure the privations, and discharge the disagreeable duties of hospital life, but she has studied the profession of a surgeon and nurse, so that she can care for a wounded limb equal to any of the surgeons of the army. The memory of such a woman should be cherished by the whole nation, and she is richly entitled to a fame equal to that which Florence Nightengale has so justly earned.—*New York Atlas.*

A YOUNG man who applied at a recruiting station, for enlistment, was asked "if he could sleep on the point of a bayonet;" when he promptly replied by saying: "he could try it, as he had often slept on a pint of whiskey, and the kind they used where he came from would kill farther than any shooting-iron he ever saw."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

June 23, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.25@5.31½
Common and Superfine	$4.31½@4.75
Rye Flour	3.25
Corn Meal	2.75
Extra White Wheat	$1.30@1.33
Fair and Prime Red	$1.20@1.24
Rye	67c
Corn, prime Yellow	54
Oats	40
Cloverseed, ₩ 64 lbs	$5.00
Timothy	$1.50@1.75
Wool	46@47c
Hides	6½@7½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₩ bbl	$5.50@6.25
Extra do ₩ cwt	5.00
White Wheat	1.10
Red Wheat	1.00
Rye	60
Corn	45
Oats	28
Cloverseed	4.50
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.25
Butter	15
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—[*Estate of Phillip Silknitter, dec'd.*]

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Phillip Silknitter, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.

DORSEY SILKNITTER,
June 11, 1862-4t. *Executor.*

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1839, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK," the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,	J. GEORGE MILES,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE,	WILLIAM LEWIS,
R. R. WIGTON,	ALEXANDER PORT,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,	JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	GEORGE ERY,
DAVID BUNN,	A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862-6m.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, June 24, 1862.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

THEY SAW THE ELEPHANT.—Last Wednesday was one of *the* days for the people to see the elephant. The crowd in town was very great. Old folks and young commenced to arrive in town at sunrise. Towards noon it commenced to rain and continued until early evening, completely soaking everybody venturing out to see the show. We never saw the women folks in *such* a condition. We pitied them, for they looked so awfully used up. Their handsome dresses and their gay bonnets of the morning, had lost their attraction. Sich a show, and the most attractive part of it on exhibition in the streets free gratis, for nothing. We saw lots of pretty girls in the morning and lots of shocking bad looking ones in the afternoon.

THE 4TH AT COALMONT.—We are requested to say that the citizens of Coalmont and vicinity contemplate celebrating, on the 4th of July, the 86th anniversary of our national independence. A number of competent speakers have been invited to deliver addresses. The grove selected is a beautiful one. The preparations, generally, are ample, and those who can make it convenient to be present, may anticipate a gala day of it.

STRAWBERRIES.—We neglected to notice a week ago, the receipt of a fine specimen of strawberries from Mr. U. B. Lewis. A few more gardens such as Mr. Lewis has and there will be no necessity for marketing the delicious fruit from the east or west.

CONCERT.—A grand vocal and instrumental Concert will be given in the Court House on Tuesday evening, July 1st, by Prof. Coyle and his pupils.—The public generally are most respectfully invited to attend. The proceeds are intended for the Soldiers Aid Society.

EXCURSION.—Excursion trains will run on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Road on the 4th, for Broad Top City. A tip-top dinner will be provided at the City Hotel for all who may travel that way.

WE are informed that Scott Campbell, son of M. F. Campbell, formerly of this place, died of fever in the hospital near Corinth a few days since.

THE 4TH.—We are requested to announce that all business houses in this place will be closed on the 4th of July.

☞ There will be preaching in the German Reformed Church of this place on next Sabbath afternoon at 3½ o'clock *A Sermon for the times.*

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The new bridge erected over the canal at the foot of Montgomery street, is quite an improvement to our town, and reflects credit to Mr. Jackson Fee, the architect. It is a substantially built crossing, and was put up in less than a week from the time it was commenced.

☞ E. C. Summers' Castalian Garden has become a popular resort, being crowded nightly by the "gay and festive," as well as the more steady of our citizens. Everything is got up in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms.

HENRY BOYER, of Marklesburg, a member of *Dr. Wintrode's* company, who was wounded in the groin by a bullet, at the battle of Fair Oaks near Richmond, died at the hospital in Philadelphia on Friday last. The corpse was brought home on Saturday and interred on Sunday. Boyer was a brave young man. After he fell, he loaded and fired several times.

DISINFECTING AGENTS.—As the warm weather approaches, our citizens should thoroughly cleanse their premises, rendering them as pure and healthy as possible. There are a number of disinfecting agents which will be found efficacious in removing offensive smells from the damp, mould cellars, yards, pools of stagnant water, decaying vegetable matter, etc. Either of the following will answer the purpose, while they cost but a trifle.

1. One pint of the liquor of chloride of zinc, in one pailful of water and one pound of chloride of lime in another pailful of water. This is perhaps, the most effective of anything that can be used, and when thrown upon decaying vegetable matter of any description, will effectually destroy all offensive odors. 2. Three or four pounds of sulphate of iron, (copperas) dissolved in a pailful of water, will in many cases be sufficient to remove all offensive odors. 3. Chloride of lime is better to scatter about places, in yards, in damp cellars, and upon heaps of filth.

A "MEDIUM" was lately resorted to by a mother to ascertain the condition of her son. The "medium" obtained an interview with the spirit of the bold soldier boy, who furnished an account of the manner of his sad taking off. The afflicted mother returned to her home just in time to receive a letter from her son, who was in the enjoyment of excellent health, having escaped the dangers of the battle-field.

FIVE UNIONISTS in Kentucky, on their return from a Union meeting, were killed by a gang of Secessionists.

WAR NEWS.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 18.—GEN. LEW WALLACE has resumed command of the city. His first official act was the taking possession of the *Argus* office, which has been out spoken in its sympathies for the rebellion.

T. W. KNOX, of the New York *Herald*, and A. D. Richardson, of the *Tribune*, have been appointed to supervise all the editorials which appear in that paper.

Threats having been made to tear down the Union flags flying over the houses of some of the citizens, the Provost Marshal issued orders instructing the guard to shoot down any one attempting to haul down a flag, or offering to insult, or molesting the residents and citizens who have thus manifested their devotion to the Union.

An order was also issued to imprison all citizens carrying concealed weapons.

Guerillas are prowling about the country. Five were arrested last night by the pickets in the suberbs of the city.

Owing to the scarcity of change, the board of aldermen voted to issue one hundred thousand dollars in fractional notes, as the public exigencies require.

The guerilla bands are burning the cotton in the counties of northern Mississippi which has not already been destroyed by the owners.

The boats going north are loaded to their utmost capacity with freight and passengers.

The oath of allegiance was administered to over four hundred persons yesterday, half of them being soldiers.

The *Avalanche* says that the rebel authorities ordered all the rolling stock of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, from Pendue to Meridian.

From the Valley of the Shenandoah.

WINCHESTER, June 17.—Advices from Front Royal state that Gen. Shields has succeeded in concentrating all his troops at Strasburg. The rear guard of his army left Luray about an hour before it was entered by Ewell's advancing column. Ewell is now believed to be in occupancy of Luray, with a heavy force.

Arrivals, to-night from New Market, bring intelligence that Gen. Fremont was about to advance to New Market, several miles south of Mount Jackson, and opposite the gap in the Massanutten Mountain, through which the road leads to Luray. Jackson is believed to have a considerable force of light troops in Harrisonburg, while another body is at or near Port Republic. Prisoners report that White's Division of fifteen hundred are within supporting distance of Port Republic.

The Seventh Louisiana Regiment was opposed to the Seventh Indiana at the battle at Port Republic. The deadly effect of our fire can be imagined when the former left the field with only 36 unhurt. This is the evidence of a prisoner from that regiment. The combat was hand to hand or at pistol range. Col. Carroll's Artillery used nothing but cannister and grape, and when the enemy came too near to use these with effect, the cannoniers used their revolvers with telling effect upon their assailants. Col. Carroll led three successive regiments up to the support of the Seventh Indiana, and drove the enemy back until they were flanked and compelled to retreat. It is reported here that Col. Carroll goes to Washington to correct some misunderstanding in relation to his orders previous to the engagement.

A general court-martial, of which Col. Ruger, Third Wisconsin, is President, and Lieut. Patteson, Second Massachusetts, is Judge Advocate, is now in session here. Charges against officers for absence without leave, selling or disposing of horses and other Government property, and privates, for similar acts, are to be tried.

It is stated that there are now absent by authority, from this command, 1,575 men and 75 commissioned officers, greatly reducing our limited numerical strength.

The Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania has been detailed as a Provost Guard of Hagerstown, Williamsport and Martinsburg.

Col. Alexander, aid to Governor Pierpoint, is now here, looking after the sick and wounded of the Virginia regiments. The State jurisdiction has been re-established in Morgan and Berkley counties, and will shortly be extended to Jefferson and Frederick. The election in Berkely last month gave 800 majority for Gov. Pierpont.

A considerable haul of guns, pistols and ammunition was made in Berryville yesterday. The arms were all loaded with ball cartridges. The office of the Berryville *Conservator* was confiscated several days ago for rebel publications, and the effects removed hither to aid in army printing.

A large amount of loose and fixed ammunition, left here, it is supposed, by Gen. Shields, was discovered by the ordnance officer in the old stone church to-day. It was probably overlooked by the enemy in their late visit to this place, to whom it would have been a valuable acquisition.

The first instance of the arrest of a colored man for abetting the enemy occurred to-day. It had been stated that he volunteered as guide and spy for Jackson in his late advance hither. He is confined for further investigation.

Gen. Sigel has been in command of this Department during the temporary absence of Gen. Banks, who returns to-morrow.

Gen. Slough's Brigade was reviewed yesterday, preparatory to future movements. The appearance and exercises of the various regiments and batteries were highly creditable to themselves and their commander.

The bridge over the Potomac at Harper's Ferry has been rebuilt, and the cars run regularly to the West. At the instance of the Government, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are repairing the Winchester and Potomac road, and travel will be resumed upon it by Thursday. This will greatly facilitate the transportation of much needed army supplies.

The occupation of the valley by our present forces has not restored a feeling of security to the loyal residents, and the Secessionists insist upon it that Jackson will shortly pay us another visit in his usual style. The more judicious portion of the latter regret this, as they can see no possibility of his retaining it, should he succeed in forcing us to retreat.

From all indications daily intelligence is received from and despatched to Jackson's army. The house of a leading Secessionist was searched yesterday, upon information that a mail had been deposited there the previous night, but without success.

The White River Expedition.

MEMPHIS, June 19.—An expedition, composed of the gun-boats St. Louis, Lexington, Conestoga, and Mound City, with transports carrying the 43d and 46th Indiana regiments, under Col. Fitch, was sent hence some days since to remove the obstructions from the White River.

On the 17th, the expedition reached St. Charles, 85 miles above the mouth of the river, where the rebels had erected a battery.

An engagement ensued, lasting an hour and a half. While the gunboats engaged the batteries, the troops under Col. Fitch landed a short distance below and proceeded to storm the place.

During the cannonading, a ball entered the boiler of the gun-boat Mound City, causing a fearful explosion and loss of life.

The crew consisted of one hundred and seventy-five, of whom one hundred and twenty-five were killed and wounded. The following officers are among the killed:

John Kenzie, James Scoville, John Green, Henry R. Brown, Joseph Nixon and John Cox.

Captain Kelty, the Flag Officer, was badly scalded, but it is thought will recover.

Col. Fitch's charge on the battery was a perfect success, driving the enemy out at the point of the bayonet.

The rebel loss is 125 killed and wounded, and 30 prisoners.

General Halleck has occupied Holly Springs.

Late and Interesting from General Halleck.

COLINTH, June 19.—The telegraph lines North were prostrated during the early part of the week by the heavy winds; hence the interruption of communication with this quarter.

Our army has returned from Booneville, and now occupies a more northerly position.

Gen. Pope has gone North on a furlough.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is in running order eastward to Tuscumbia and westward to Cypress creek, fifty miles from here. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is running north to Jackson, and railroad communication is open with Grand Junction, via Jackson.

The road west of Grand Junction is reported to be badly damaged. All the railroads and telegraphs are in good condition.

Major-General Ord and Brigadier-Generals Sullivan and Hamilton have arrived here.

There is considerable Union sentiment expressed in Western Tennessee, especially in Bolivar and Jackson counties.

Beauregard's army at last accounts was at Okolona, 80,000 strong. Twenty-thousand men under Kirby Smith are at Chattanooga, and 15,000 men under Price and Van Dorn at Fulton, with a small force of cavalry at Grenada.

A new Order of the Secretary of War.

Two Dollars Bounty to be Paid.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following order was issued to-day by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 21, '62.

A new order to encourage enlistments.

Pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress, to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces, it is ordered that a premium of two dollars shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for three years or during the war; and every soldier who hereafter enlists either in the regular army, or volunteers for three years or during the war, may receive his first months pay in advance, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into a regiment already in the service.

This order will be transmitted to the Governors of the States and recruiting officers. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM MOBILE.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Advices by the gunboat Connecticut, state that the rebel force at Mobile has been largely reinforced by 12,000 men from Beauregard's army, and Beauregard himself was believed to be there.

Fort Morgan had been strengthened. The towns on the west coast of Florida have been occupied by rebel troops in large numbers than ever before. Our troops were erecting fortifications near Pensacola to protect it against the rebels. All was quiet there, and the Union sentiment was being developed.

One of our boat's crews had been captured at St. Marks. They were surrounded by eighty rebels when sent ashore for water. Two were killed, and the balance, twelve in number, captured.

The Connecticut, when passing Charleston, noticed the flags of Fort Sumter and other fortifications at half mast, indicating the death of some important military officer.

From North Carolina.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The steamer Hazel, from Newbern on the 17th, and Hatteras on the 19th, arrived at this Port this afternoon. She reports having seen a large steamer ashore off Loggerhead Inlet, with the sea breaking over her.

A force of our troops from Newbern had dispersed a rebel force some six miles above on the opposite side of the Neuse—destroyed their fortifications and brought in Capt. Latham a prisoner.

By the Hazel we learn that Gen. Burnside arrived at Newbern last Sunday, and preparations are being made for extensive military movements.

The Hazel spoke the Matanzas off the Delaware, dispelling all fears that might have been entertained for her safety.

The prize schooner Mary Stewart, of Nassau, has arrived from Georgetown bar, where she was captured on the 1st by the U. S. bark Gem of the Sea. Her crew escaped to the shore. Her cargo consisted of salt and medicines. This schooner formerly belonged to Gov. William Aiken of South Carolina.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Capture of Rebel Schooners and Steamers while Attempting to Run the Blockade.—Horrible Murder of contrabands by the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The U. S. steamer Calhoun has captured on lake Ponchartrain the rebel steamer Whitman; the same steamer has also captured the rebel schooner Venus on the same lake. The latter's cargo consisted of two hundred and twenty-eight bales of cotton.

An expedition from the same steamer, Calhoun, cut out the rebel gunboat Corphyas. She was found in one of the bayous, secured, moored and guarded by rebel troops. The U. S. ship Susquehannah, on the 11th inst., captured the rebel schooner Princeton, from Havana, bound toward Matamoras. Her cargo consisted of drugs, dry goods, provisions, &c. On the 9th inst., the brig Bainbridge captured the schooner Bargany, and sent her to Key West for adjudication. Commodore Kelty, of the Mound City, has captured and sent to Cairo the Clara Dolson, one of the largest, handsomest and finest rebel steamers on the river.

Flag Officer Dupont writes to the Navy Department that the rebels through information given by a negro who had been employed by our army became aware of the absence of our troops from Hutchinson's Island, made a descent upon Mrs. March's plantation, surrounded the house, and with ferocity characteristic at all events of that part of the South, murdered in cold blood a large number of contrabands, who were awakened from their slumber to fall into the hands of infernal rebels.

THE LATEST NEWS.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, Sunday June 22, 8 P. M.—This has been a remarkably quiet day considering the close proximity of the two contending forces. Brisk skirmishing occurred all day yesterday, and last night everything indicated that a general engagement was at hand. The rebels advanced in strong force on our lines during last night, but, being promptly met, soon retired.

The Richmond papers of yesterday contain a despatch from Montgomery, Ala., dated the 17th inst., stating that Gen. Beauregard and staff had arrived there on their way to Richmond, and it is said that they were to be followed by a large portion of the army of the Mississippi, and that a sufficient force had been left under the invincible Bragg to check any advancement of the vandals under Halleck.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 18th, gives a graphic description of an engagement on James Island the previous Sunday, in which it acknowledges a severe loss on both sides, without any material change in position.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Gen. Schofield, commanding the United States forces in Missouri, has issued an order holding the rebels and rebel sympathizers responsible in their property, and, if need be, in their persons, for damages hereafter committed by guerillas or maurading parties in that State.

Five thousand dollars will be enforced for every soldier or Union citizen killed; from one to five thousand for every one wounded; and the full value of all property destroyed or stolen by the guerillas will be collected from the class of persons above mentioned, residing in the vicinity of the place where the act is committed.

The sum thus collected will be paid to the legal heirs of the soldier or citizen killed, or to the person wounded, or to the rightful owner of the property destroyed or stolen. This order is very stringent, and abundant machinery is provided to carry it into speedy effect.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Newbern *Progress* reports that one hundred rebel dragoons had given themselves up at Washington, N. C.

The same paper says that six North Carolina regiments had been disbanded at Richmond, and placed under a guard, previous to which they hung their brigadier general.

CORINTH, June 22.—It is now positively ascertained that Beauregard turned over the command of his army to Gen. Bragg, and on the 15th left for Montgomery, Ala., where he arrived on the 17th inst., accompanied only by his personal staff, and left immediately for Richmond.

Two reports have been received here stating the cause of his departure—one that he goes to take command of the army at Richmond, and another that he goes to explain the evacuation of Corinth. The latter is most plausible, as it is known that for some time past Beauregard and Jeff. Davis have been on antagonistic terms.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—On Friday evening as several Unionists were returning from a meeting to choose delegates, five of them were killed by Secession bushwhackers, in ambush near Berry's Station.

Reinforcements were immediately sent from Lexington, Ky., and other places, and the capture of the bushwhackers is considered certain.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 23—8 30 A. M.—The Richmond papers of Saturday contain a brief account of a bloody battle fought on Monday last between five Federal regiments and a battery of Parrott guns, and parts of four Confederate regiments and a battery. The battle lasted all day, with a heavy loss on both sides.

The Charleston *Mercury* feared that the battle would be renewed the next day, and expressed apprehensions for the safety of the city in consequence of the great exhaustion of the Southern troops and the loss of many officers.

A FULL STOCK.—A full stock of 1862 styles of Wall Paper on hand at Lewis' Book Store.

Observations of a Union Refugee in Virginia.

The following interesting statement has just been made by an intelligent Union refugee, who has, with the greatest difficulty, succeeded in effecting his escape from Richmond.

The Rebel Army.

The leaders of the rebellion, as well as officers of different commands, unanimously claim that they have at present a larger army than at any previous time.

General Lee's Military Policy.

Since the appointment of Gen. Lee as Commander-in-chief of the rebel army, an entirely new policy has been inaugurated in the military affairs South, more rigorous in every branch. The concentration of the scattered commands of their armies has been vigorously adopted; even fourteen regiments of Alabama and Mississippi soldiers, which were sent some ten weeks ago against Burnside, have been recalled, and the troops from nearly all parts of Virginia and North Carolina have been concentrated in the neighborhood of Richmond. Gen. Lee was appointed Commander-in-chief in March last.

The Conscription Law

Is so rigidly enforced that in a journey of three hundred miles, through the agricultural districts of Virginia, I have not met with more than six or eight white men, and these only old people. The conscripts are placed immediately in the field, in the midst of the thinned ranks of well-disciplined veteran regiments.

Jeff. Davis Hated by his Soldiers.

Jeff Davis is universally hated by the army, and looked upon as a *stubborn, self-willed tyrant.* Men who claim to be intimately acquainted with him say he is of an unrelenting and unforgiving character, besides being a hypocritical, bigoted devotee. If Jeff. Davis had not interfered on the memorable eve of the battle of Manassas, the reserve of the rebel army would, instead of falling back nine miles, have *steadily advanced.* This was what Beauregard had intended, and the curses now uttered against that "weazen-faced devotee" are loud and universal.

What is Thought of Beauregard.

The rebels do not hold Beauregard in such an exalted estimation as is manifested by the Northern press. In military circles he is not looked upon as entirely reliable in any very sudden emergency. A cooler and more experienced general, such as Albert or Joseph Johnston, or even Bragg, it has been considered, might save the day when Beauregard would fail.

Rebel Soldiers not Allowed to Write to their Friends.

Even common post-office privileges are not extended to the camps for fear that communications should contain any information of the true facts of the case. The press has become and is the real prop of the whole rebellion.—I have frequently seen articles and notices in the papers which evidently bore the stamp of falsehood on them, which *were inserted for the sole object of misleading the North;* for instance, the arrival of General Beauregard was quoted at the Spotswood, when that general had not left his quarters West. A similar report, which I have seen, had appeared relative to General Price and others.

The Guerillas and the Rebel Press.

The Richmond dailies abound with flattering notices of the exploits of the divers guerillas, who are daily increasing. These marauders appear to be quite pets with the press. The Moccasin Rangers, of Greenbrier county, receive particular and frequent attention; their successes are lauded to the skies, especially the fact of their not taking a single Yankee prisoner. *In any engagement where Northern troops fall into their hands, the latter are led in the woods and turned loose. You have but a few shots, and the Yankees are paroled.* "If our armies," they say, "would all adopt such a plan, the country would soon be clear of the Hessians."

Execution of a Union Man.

A good and true man, a patriot of noble heart, was publicly executed in the city of Richmond, at the Fair Grounds, on the 29th of April, mostly through the influence of the bloodthirsty articles in the *Examiner.* He died heroically and in silence—an ashy paleness alone revealing the horror of approaching death. The people of the South may return to their allegiance again; the leaders—never.

How the Business Portion of Richmond Looks.

Most of the stores are closed, the wholesale establishments having all been sold out at auction, and many of the small establishments, and particularly drug stores, are shut up, on account of the absence of the clerks and proprietors, having all necessarily obeyed the strict enforcement of the conscript law. Napoleon's ideas of conscription are frequently quoted and powerfully endorsed. They flatter themselves in soon having an army of 700,000 effective men under arms; such are the delusions of this terribly excited people. Never in modern history was a nation more inexorably blind to the surrounding signs of the times and to their interest than the unfortunate race who, so self-willed and used to rule, know not how to succomb to superior power. There is less despondency among the rebel army at this critical period than there was months ago, particularly at that time, immediately after the quickly succeeding victories which fell in rapid strokes on their too-confident leaders.

MARRIED,

At Piper's Run, Bedford co., Pa., on Thursday evening, June 12th, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. STEPHEN R. M'CAHAN, of Huntingdon, and Miss JULIAN B. HEFFNER, of the former place.

DIED,

On the 16th inst., in the vicinity of this borough, Miss JENNIE ESTEP daughter of Thomas W. Estep, aged 22 years, 4 mos., and 21 days.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John Love, Administrator of Asaph Fagan, deceased, amongst those entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will attend for the purpose of hearing said parties, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of JULY, 1862, at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund should present them before the Auditor or be thereafter barred from receiving any share thereof. JOHN REED,
Huntingdon, June 26, 1862-4t.* *Auditor.*

CLASSIFICATION of Merchants in Huntingdon county, by the Appraiser of Merchant's Taxes for the year 1862.

	CLASS.	
Alexandria borough and Porter township.		
George C. Bucher,	14	120.
H. C. Walker,	14	7 00
Samuel Hatfield,	14	7 00
Wm. Moore,	14	7 00
John R. Gregory,	14	7 00.
Barree township.		
Samuel W. Mylon,	14	7 00
James C. Walker,	14	7 00
Reston Green,	14	7 00
Andrew Crowthmer,	14	7 00
Brady Township.		
Henry Jamison,	14	7 00
Kby & Co.,	13	10 00
S. Schrirer,	14	7 00
A. R. Stewart,	14	7 00
Jesse Distenbaugh,	14	7 00
Chas borough and Township.		
G. B. W. Sipes,	14	7 00
J. F. Heaton,	14	7 00
James Henderson,	14	7 00
Clayton Township.		
R. B. Wigton,	12	20 00
George A. Heston,	14	7 00
J. B. Berkstresser,	14	7 00
McHugh & McGrath,	13	20 00
Blair & Porte,	10	12 00
James Gleason,	12	10 00
Jacobs Dunn,	14	7 00
Jacob Mears,	14	7 00
Clay Township.		
George H. Stevens,	14	7 00
J. C. & J. Brewster,	12	7 00
J. H. Adams,	14	7 00
R. Ashman,	13	10 00
Cromwell Township.		
T. S. Orbison,	14	7 00
David Sinker,	13	10 00
Dublin township.		
George Sipes,	14	7 00
James Creo,	14	7 00
W. C. Swan,	14	7 00
Alexander Neely,	14	7 00
Franklin Township.		
J. W. Mattern,	14	7 00
Shorb, Stewart & Co.,	13	10 00
G. & J. H. Shoenbarger,	13	12 00
J. L. Adams,	14	7 00
Huntingdon borough.		
Fisher & Son,	12	20 00
D. P. Gwin,	13	10 00
Benjamin Jacobs,	14	7 00
Moses Strouse,	14	7 00
G. A. Miller,	14	7 00
A. Willoughby,	14	7 00
H. Roman,	14	7 00
Carmon & Hetlright,	13	10 00
L. Westbrook,	14	7 00
Wm. Colon,	14	7 00
Joseph Reigner,	14	7 00
Swartz & McCabe,	14	7 00
S. B. Grove,	14	7 00
N. Gutman,	14	7 00
S. S. Smith,	14	7 00
William Lewis,	14	7 00
W. A. Saxton,	14	7 00
Wallace & Cleaset,	13	10 00
Mrs. A. Brown,	13	10 00
C. Long,	14	7 00
D. Africa,	14	7 00
A. B. Cunningham,	15	10 00
Jackson Township.		
Freedom Iron & Co.,	13	10 00
S. W. Mylon,	14	7 00
Wm. H. Harper,	14	7 00
R. McBreney,	14	7 00
S. W. Mylon, (Mossyslurg.)	14	7 00
Morris township.		
T. W. Graffius,	13	10 00
R. A. Dorrey,	13	10 00
J. H. Hommer,	14	7 00
Wm. Davis,	14	7 00
Hopewell Township.		
Simon Cohn,	14	7 00
David Weaver,	14	7 00
Penn township.		
William March,	14	7 00
Robert Duncan,	14	7 00
Shirley township.		
Lees & Dever,	14	7 00
Wm. H. Brewster,	14	7 00
W. A. Fraker,	14	7 00
Peter M. Bear,	14	7 00
Springfield Township.		
George McLaughlin,	14	7 00
D. Locke,	14	7 00
N. K. Covert,	14	7 00
Tell Township.		
A. C. Blair,	14	7 00
I. H. Morrison,	14	7 00
Ted Township.		
Simon Cohn,	14	7 00
Union Township.		
J. Bauman,	14	7 00
J. M. Hamilton,	14	7 00
J. Zimmermann,	14	7 00
Walker Township.		
D. Jacobs,	14	7 00
J. Douglass,	14	7 00
Warriorsmark township.		
D. G. Orens,	14	7 00
J. R. Thompson,	14	7 00
George Guyer,	14	7 00
W. Vanzires & Co.,	14	7 00
B. F. Patton,	14	7 00
Wat Township.		
B. Harlman,	14	7 00
Cresswell & Son,	12	10 00
J. Hunter & Co.,	13	10 00
Shively & Elliott,	13	10 00
PATENT MEDICINES.		
John Read,		10 00
Joseph Johnston,		5 00
William P. McNite,		5 00
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.		
Rothrock & Kirby,		25 00
J. Smith & Co.,		25 00
Robert Massey,		15 00
J. K. Izett,		15 00
—— Schneider,		15 00
David Foster,		15 00
John McDonald,		15 00
Robert Fleming,		15 00
Peter Cogan,		15 00
BILLIARD SALOON.		
E. C. Fummers,		80 00
BROKERS.		
Bell, Garrettson & Co.,		50 00
NATIVITY HOUSES.		
Huntingdon borough.		
C. Schneider,		10 00
G. Wherley,		10 00
Henry Africa,		10 00
John Free,		10 00
Carbon Township.		
James Harrington,		10 00
F. Krollfeefr.		10 00
Thomas Hedding,		10 00
Paul Wenn,		10 00
Morris township.		
James Kelly,		10 00
Shirley Township.		
Thomas McGarvey,		10 00
MERCHANT MILLS.		
Thomas Fisher,	16	7 00

An appeal will be held by the undersigned at the Treasurer's Office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of JUNE next. Persons wishing to appeal will please apply on or before that day, as none will be granted thereafter. S. H. SHOEMAKER,
Mercantile Appraiser.

NOTICE.—By an Act of Assembly passed the 11th day of April, 1862, it is made the duty of the County Treasurer to sell out all licenses not lifted on or before the 1st day of July. Persons having licences to lift will save costs by calling and lifting the same previous to that time, as those not lifted within the time prescribed by law, will positively be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. JOHN A. NASH,
Huntingdon, May 27, 1862. *Co. Treasurer.*

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, Second door above Arch Street, (UP STAIRS.) PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between KAUFMAN & LONNERSTADTER having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned respectfully informs the patrons and friends of the old firm, and the trade in general, that he has taken off the up-stairs rooms of

No. 103 North Eighth st., ab. Arch, Phila.

To continue the manufacturing of all kinds of DRESS, CLOAK, AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, TASSELS, CORD, HEAD-NETS, of all descriptions, &c., &c.

And will offer inducements in price and quality, as well as prompt attendance to orders, in every article appertaining to his line. WM. LONNERSTADTER,
No. 103 North Eighth Street, above Arch, Phila.
April 22, 1862-3m.

$40 ! WAGES PAID $100 !

To sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all goods sold by our Agents or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction; it is equal to ANY Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have reduced the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C. RUGGLES,
June 18, 1862-3m. *Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.*

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception in any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since C. BARNARD'S PENS have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. D. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. ODDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent. SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive. S. FOIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. MCLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pens,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing, or in any wise interfering with the property of Jacob Snyder, wagonmaker of West township, Huntingdon co., comprising certain wagonmaker's tools, lumber and shop, household and kitchen furniture, &c., as I have purchased the same for a fair compensation.
jl1, 1862* ABRAHAM SNYDER, Mooreville.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of Jacob H. Miller, dec'd.*]
Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob H. Miller, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. ANDREW MILLER,
ROBERT G. MCNEAL
Union tp., May 29, 1862-6t. Administrators.

READING RAIL ROAD,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, HARRISBURG, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 1.40 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 1.55 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 8.25 the same morning.

FARE from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 00; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 25 and $2 75. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.

Sleeping cars to the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 4.45 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.00 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NE

CONFECTIONERY STORE.

JOHN WILSON

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a CONFECTIONERY opposite A. B. Cunningham's store, Hill street, where he will be pleased to serve the people with Cakes, Candies, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, etc., etc., and everything else usually kept in a country confectionery establishment.

ICE CREAM.

He also informs the people that he has fitted up a room in a handsome manner, where he will keep constantly on hand ICE CREAM, which he will be pleased to serve out to those who favor him with a call.

JOHN WILSON.

Huntingdon, May 6, 1862-tf.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

NEW ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS!

C. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND

ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

C. ASH. MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FIX BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 25, 1862.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Curtnon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.-3m.

UNION VARIETY CASES.

COLEMAN & CO.'S Variety Envelopes are superceded by their new and beautiful UNION VARIETY CASES, much superior and much to be preferred. They are certainly cheap and very desirable. We wish our friends to call at LEWIS' Book and Stationery Store, and see them—to see is to buy.

COLEMAN & CO.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1862.

THE FIRST

SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

The Insurance Company of North America, at Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital and assets, $1,254,719 81.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT STREET.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above well known and reliable company, will make insurances against loss or damage by fire for periods from one month to perpetual, on property in town or country.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

Huntingdon, Feb. 24, 1862-3m.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut o clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

April 8, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

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M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia. The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the travelling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depots and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those professing the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 2 P. M.

HENRY NEIL.
ISAAC L. DEVOL.

April 8, 1862-1y.

"THE UNION,"

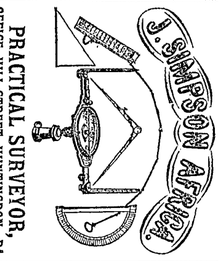
Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient to Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day.-☜

Sept. 10, 1861.-1y.



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MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 10, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. HOTTROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 20, 1859.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

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BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index,* for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

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For the instruction, exercises and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general call; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

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FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service; containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

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Huntingdon May 29, 1861.

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The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. Brandt, H. Gin, P. Whisney, and Mr. Lager Beer, has this day dissolved *partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES

and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

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Aug. 28, '55.

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REFERENCES—*I. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia;* Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

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GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

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A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

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DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

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LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

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IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

DRY GOODS, of the very best, at MILLER'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

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Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

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A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

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Colt's, Sharpe's, Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

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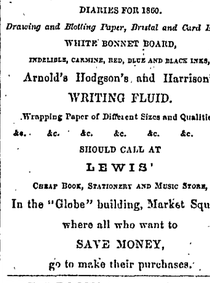

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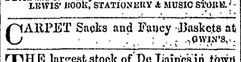

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A Book of Ready Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

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